

**SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS**

**Please amend the Specification as follows:**

**Page 20, lines 7-17:**

Fig. 3(a) is a sectional view of an ink-jet head, while Fig. 3(b) is an enlarged view along line A—A 3(b) — 3(b). In Fig. 3(a), 11 is a substrate, 12 is a piezoelectric element, 13 is a flow path plate, 13a is an ink flow path, 13b is a wall section, 14 is a common liquid chamber constituting member, 14a is a common liquid chamber, 15 is an ink supply pipe, 16 is a nozzle plate, 16a is a nozzle, 17 is a drive print circuit board (PCB), 18 is a lead section, 19 is a drive electrode, 20 is a groove, 21 is a protective plate, 22 is a fluid resistance, 23 as well as 24 is an electrode, 25 is an upper partition, 26 is a heater, 27 is a heater power source, 28 is a heat transmission member, and 10 is an ink-jet head.

**Page 106, line 11 to Page 107, line 2:**

In Fig. 8, transparent substrate 102 unwound from wound roll 101 is conveyed, and at first coater section A, a hard coat layer is applied onto it, employing first coater 103 of an extrusion system with back roller 104A. During such operation, the hard coat layer may be comprised of a single

layer or a plurality of layers. Subsequently, transparent substrate 102 coated with the hard coat layer is dried in drying zone 105A. Warmed air, subjected to temperature and humidity control, is blown on both sides of transparent substrate 102, whereby drying is conducted. After drying, when actinic radiation curable resins are employed as a binder in the hard coat layer, it is possible to achieve curing by exposure to actinic radiation such as ultraviolet radiation in actinic radiation exposure section 106A, or to result in a semi-cured state by controlling the exposure amount or exposure conditions.

**Page 110, lines 10-17:**

Transparent substrate 102 provided with an anti-glare layer is conveyed to third coater station C (with coater 111, back roller 104C, drying zone 105C, and actinic radiation exposure section 106D), when a plurality of anti-reflection layers are provided, to fourth coater station D with coater 112, back roller 104D, drying zone 105D and actinic radiation exposure section 106D), or fifth coater station (not shown), and is subjected to coating, drying, and curing in the same manners as in first coater station A, whereby an anti-glare film is prepared. Thereafter, the resulting film is wound to form wound roll 113.